



Summary:

FY 2007

National Drug Control Budget

February 2006

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- The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget provides resources for reducing illegal drug use in the United States. Reducing drug use requires an investment in programs that discourage the use of drugs, that help those in need of treatment and law enforcement programs that target those trying to supply illicit drugs to the marketplace.
- In total, recommended funding for FY 2007 is \$12.7 billion, an increase of \$109.1 million (+1 percent) over the FY 2006 enacted level of \$12.5 billion.

Funding Highlights by Priority

Stopping Use Before It Starts: Education and Community Action

- **Department of Education—Student Drug Testing: \$15.0 million (+\$4.6 million).** The President's FY 2007 budget proposes an increase of \$4.6 million for student drug testing programs. This initiative provides competitive grants to support schools in the design and implementation of programs to screen randomly selected students and to intervene with assessment, referral, and intervention for students whose test results indicate they have used illicit drugs. The \$10.4 million in funding made available in FY 2006 will have a tremendous impact on the schools that implement a drug testing program. These efforts will send a message that local community leaders care enough to help those students showing warning signs of drug abuse and that they want to provide a drug-free learning environment to all students. With increased funding in FY 2007, more schools will have access to this powerful tool.
- **Department of Education—Research-Based Grant Assistance to Local Educational Agencies: +\$52.0 million.** The President's Budget does not include funding for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools State Grant Program, as grant funds are spread too thinly to support quality interventions and it was rated as "Ineffective" by the PART because of its inability to demonstrate effectiveness. The Budget requests \$52 million for grants to Local Educational Agencies for Research-Based Assistance for drug prevention and school safety programs. Under this proposed new activity, grantees would be required either to carry out one or more programs, practices, or interventions that rigorous evaluation has demonstrated to be effective, or to carry out a rigorous evaluation of a promising program, practice, or intervention to test its effectiveness, and thereby increase the knowledge base of what works in the field.
- **Office of National Drug Control Policy—Media Campaign: \$120.0 million (+\$21.0 million).** This funding will restore effective levels of advertising time and space for general and ethnic audiences and to deliver the Media Campaign's other essential communications programs to encourage the adoption of anti-drug attitudes and strategies by the nation's youth and their parents.

Healing America's Drug Users: Getting Treatment Resources Where They Are Needed

- **National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)—Developing New Ways to Treat Methamphetamine Addiction: \$41.6 million.** The FY 2007 Budget will continue research on methamphetamine's mechanism of action, physical and behavioral effects, risk and protective factors, treatments, and potential predictors of treatment success. NIDA's Clinical Trials Group will contain several clinical trials of promising medications for methamphetamine in geographic areas in which its abuse is particularly high. In addition, NIDA will continue its participation in the National Synthetic Drugs Action Plan, and will apply research to combat addiction to methamphetamine and other synthetic drugs.
- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)—Expanding Choice.** As part of the President's efforts to expand choice and individual empowerment in federal assistance programs, the Administration will offer incentives to encourage states to provide a wider array of innovative treatment options to those in need of recovery by voluntarily using their Substance Abuse Block Grant funds for drug treatment vouchers. Building on the successful model of the Access to Recovery program, distribution of block grant funds through a voucher system will promote innovative drug and alcohol treatment and recovery programs, provide a wider array of treatment and recovery support options – including those that are faith based, and introduce into the system greater accountability and flexibility. One example of expanding choice in treatment is Missouri, where officials have transformed their state-wide drug treatment services program including the Substance Abuse Block Grant allocations into an "Access to Recovery-like" system so that all public treatment within the state is paid for with a voucher. Missouri made the decision to convert all treatment services funding streams into a voucher system to ensure maximum potential for client choice. The Administration will also look for new opportunities to expand choice in other drug treatment activities.
- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)—Access to Recovery: \$98.2 million.** Choice is a major component of the ATR initiative. Individuals receiving treatment and recovery services under this program can choose which providers, including faith-based providers, they would like to assist them in their recovery process. Through its innovative approach to expanding access to treatment and recovery services, this program represents the next step in the Nation's efforts to improve treatment for those suffering with drug dependence and addiction. This program includes a \$24.8 million ATR-methamphetamine initiative in FY 2007.
- **Office of Justice Programs—Drug Court Program: \$69.2 million (+\$59.3 million):** The Drug Court Program provides alternatives to incarceration by using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs. The long-term direction of the Drug Court Program is shifting from an emphasis on creating new drug courts to improving state and local capacity to enhance and sustain existing ones. In furthering the goal of improving state and local capacity to enhance existing drug courts, the program will direct requested funding toward capacity expansion.

Disrupting the Market: Attacking the Economic Basis of the Drug Trade

- **Department of State—Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI): \$721.5 million.** This request will fund projects needed to continue enforcement, border control, crop reduction, alternative development, institution building, administration of justice, and human rights programs in the region. The ACI budget provides support to Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela and Panama. Included in the FY 2007 ACI request is \$65.7 million for the Critical Flight Safety Program, a \$35.7 million increase over the FY 2006 enacted level. The program will extend the life of Vietnam-era aircraft in order to maintain a viable fleet.
- **Department of State—Providing Afghanistan Counterdrug Support: \$297.4 million (+\$151.7 million).** The President's Budget supports counternarcotics programs in Afghanistan. Funds will be used to expand the opium poppy elimination program from 12 to 14 provinces, providing coverage for 90 percent of the territory where the poppy crop is grown. In addition, the program will support drug enforcement and interdiction programs, public diplomacy efforts, drug demand reduction programs, drug control capacity building, and justice sector reform.
- **Customs and Border Protection—Secure Border Initiative: +\$152.4 million.** To achieve operational control over the nation's borders, as well as to implement a substantial deterrent to illegal crossings, significant funding is provided to support an integrated border initiative, which relies on expanded agent staffing, border infrastructure, and technology (although the drug-related attribution for the Secure Border Initiative is \$152.4 million, the total increase in CBP's budget for this proposal is \$639 million). Specific components of this enhancement include:
 - **Increased Border Patrol Presence: +\$109.0 million.** This proposal will fund the hiring, training and equipment for 1,500 new Border Patrol Agents and 506 mission support personnel. It will also provide for relocation and sector information technology system upgrades in support of the new agents and equip the Border Patrol Academy with sufficient infrastructure, technology, and instructors to accommodate the increased number of agents.
 - **Secure Border Initiative Technology: +\$24.0 million.** This component will substantially expand purchases of critically needed border technology infrastructure between the nation's ports of entry.
 - **Western Arizona Tactical Infrastructure: +\$12.2 million.** This proposal will fund the construction of approximately 39 miles of permanent vehicle barriers in the Western Arizona sector.
 - **San Diego Border Infrastructure System: +\$7.2 million.** These resources will fund land acquisition and construct the San Diego Border Infrastructure system (BIS) project that includes multiple fences, lighting, and patrols roads, enabling quick enforcement response.

- **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)—Cleaning up Methamphetamine Laboratories: \$40.1 million (+\$20.3 million)** – The President’s budget supports methamphetamine laboratories cleanup program to respond to all requests to clean up methamphetamine labs seized by state and local law enforcement, as well as fund the startup costs for additional state container programs. Although funded under COPS, this cleanup program is administered by DEA.
- **Drug Enforcement Administration—Intelligence and National Security Requirements:** This initiative includes 57 positions and \$12.0 million to enhance DEA’s ability to target and focus its Human Intelligence resources on national security issues and to establish a set of procedures that will facilitate information sharing with the Intelligence Community and other law enforcement agencies.
- **Drug Enforcement Administration—Drug Flow Prevention: +\$12.8 million.** This initiative implements an innovative, multi-agency strategy, designed to disrupt significantly the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between the source zones and the United States by attacking vulnerabilities in the supply, transportation systems, and financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. It includes two components:
 - **Foreign-deployed Advisory Support Teams (FAST):** This proposal requests \$7.5 million in non-personnel resources to establish permanent funding for DEA FAST programs operating in Afghanistan and to create an additional FAST program in the Western Hemisphere.
 - **Operation Panama Express:** The President’s Budget includes 10 positions and \$5.3 million to enhance DEA’s enforcement operations overseas, through the expansion of Operation *Panama Express*.

Attachments:

- Table 1: Federal Drug Control Spending by Function – FY 2005–FY 2007
- Table 2: Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary – FY 2005–FY 2007

Table 1: Federal Drug Control Spending by Function

FY 2005–FY 2007

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	06 - 07 Change	
				Dollars	%
Function:					
Treatment (w/ Research)	\$3,053.0	\$2,980.2	\$3,014.1	\$34.0	1.1%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>24.1%</i>	<i>23.8%</i>	<i>23.8%</i>		
Prevention (w/ Research)	\$1,952.1	\$1,830.3	\$1,477.5	(\$352.8)	(19.3%)
<i>Percent</i>	<i>15.4%</i>	<i>14.6%</i>	<i>11.7%</i>		
Domestic Law Enforcement	\$3,317.9	\$3,529.3	\$3,585.4	\$56.1	1.6%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>26.2%</i>	<i>28.1%</i>	<i>28.3%</i>		
Interdiction	\$2,927.9	\$2,909.4	\$3,117.4	\$208.0	7.1%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>23.2%</i>	<i>23.2%</i>	<i>24.6%</i>		
International	\$1,391.3	\$1,297.5	\$1,461.4	\$163.9	12.6%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>11.0%</i>	<i>10.3%</i>	<i>11.5%</i>		
Total	\$12,642.3	\$12,546.6	\$12,655.8	\$109.1	0.9%
Supply/Demand Split					
Supply	\$7,637.2	\$7,736.2	\$8,164.2	\$428.0	5.5%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>60.4%</i>	<i>61.7%</i>	<i>64.5%</i>		
Demand	\$5,005.1	\$4,810.4	\$4,491.6	(\$318.8)	(6.6%)
<i>Percent</i>	<i>39.6%</i>	<i>38.3%</i>	<i>35.5%</i>		
Total	\$12,642.3	\$12,546.6	\$12,655.8	\$109.1	0.9%

Table 2: Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary

FY 2005–FY 2007

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request
Department of Defense			
Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account	\$905.8	\$936.1	\$926.9
Supplemental Appropriations	\$242.0		
Department of Education	590.5	490.9	165.9
Department of Health and Human Services			
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1,006.4	1,000.0	994.8
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	2,490.5	2,442.5	2,411.1
Total HHS	3,496.9	3,442.5	3,405.9
Department of Homeland Security			
Customs and Border Protection	1,429.0	1,591.0	1,796.5
Immigration and Customs Enforcement ¹	361.5	436.5	477.9
U.S. Coast Guard ¹	871.9	1,032.4	1,030.1
Total DHS	2,662.4	3,059.9	3,304.6
Department of Justice			
Bureau of Prisons	48.6	49.1	51.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,793.0	1,876.6	1,948.6
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	553.5	483.2	706.1
Office of Justice Programs	281.1	237.4	248.7
Total Department of Justice	2,676.2	2,646.3	2,954.3
ONDCP			
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	41.7	29.7	9.6
Operations	26.8	26.6	23.3
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program ²	226.5	224.7	-
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	212.0	193.0	212.2
Total ONDCP	507.0	474.0	245.1
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	903.1	1,028.2	1,166.7
Supplemental Appropriations	260.0		
Department of Treasury			
Internal Revenue Service ¹	-	55.0	55.6
Department of Veterans Affairs			
Veterans Health Administration	396.1	412.6	428.3
Other Presidential Priorities³	2.2	1.0	2.5
Total Federal Drug Budget	\$12,642.3	\$12,546.6	\$12,655.8

¹ In FY 2005, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force funds for the Departments of Treasury and Homeland Security were appropriated in the Department of Justice Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) accounts. Beginning in FY 2006, the Departments of Homeland Security and Treasury ICDE funds are displayed as separate accounts in their respective departments.

² Beginning in FY 2007, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program is transferred to Justice and incorporated into the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement account.

³ Includes the Small Business Administration's Drug-Free Workplace grants and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Drug Impaired Driving program.